

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY MORNING
AUGUST 29, 1916.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Railroad Strike

THE appeals being made by the commercial organizations of the country to congress and the President to intervene in the railroad strike, do not seem strange and are not untimely, but they ought to have taken cognizance of the situation six months ago, says the Financial Chronicle. "If they had begun sooner and had sought to prevent the railroads from falling in with the deliberately planned scheme of the union leaders to bring about the very situation which has now arisen—if they had urged that the railroads must not assent to the plan of the leaders of the men and let the issue be presented simultaneously all over the country, but had insisted that each of the larger railroad systems must take up the wage question as an independent proposition, then they would have been able to accomplish something, and at the same time have rendered an inestimable public service."

The railroads are bound to get the worst of whatever settlement or bargain is eventually made, and in due course that disadvantage will be passed on to the shippers, the general public. The railroads can not afford to antagonize public sentiment. The men, "with nothing to lose but their jobs," can be wholly indifferent to it. And this is the year of a Presidential election. The men have votes while the roads have none.

The railroads have lost whatever chance they ever had, and in effect have given up all possibility of being able to settle the wage issue satisfactorily to themselves. The Chronicle implies by the tenor of its remarks, that it serves the mercantile organizations and the railroads "jolly well right" for not being awake to a situation which they had abundant notification was coming. The course of action taken has been the right one, from the businessmen's point of view, but it was too long delayed.

The Maine Elections

OUT here in the middle of the Pacific ocean the political situation is a good deal like the stock market—quiet but with an undercurrent of strength. On the mainland all eyes are turned towards the Pine Tree State where, early in September, the opening gun in the presidential battle is to be fired, Maine being the only state where the general elections occur on any other date than November 7.

It has long been a popular proverb that "as Maine goes in September so goes the country in November." Hence each great political party has concentrated all its heavy guns along the Pine Tree trenches, where a battle royal is now in progress. Two United States senators are to be elected this year, which adds interest to the campaign, the political control of the senate being second only in importance to the election of a Republican president next November.

Maine is normally a Republican state. The party carried the election by majorities of twenty-nine thousand in 1900; thirty-seven thousand in 1904, and thirty-one thousand in 1908. In the three-cornered fight in 1912 Wilson carried the state by a very small plurality. Interest centers on whether the Republican majority increases or diminishes.

The Republicans elected the governor in 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908 and 1912; the Democrats won out in 1910 and 1914. If the Republicans make a clean sweep of both state and federal offices next month, as it is confidently anticipated will be the case, the November defeat of the Democrats will be a foregone conclusion.

A Dutch Example

THE Dutch have ideas of their own on the naturalization of foreigners. The Netherlands constitution requires a separate Act of Parliament for each individual who asks the privilege of Dutch citizenship, and each application is subject to close scrutiny as to the motives governing it, and often to much opposition. A residence period of five years in Holland or one of the colonies, and a deposit of one hundred florins at the Receiver's Office are prerequisites to consideration of the petition the merits of which are pretty well fought out by the time a law has been passed favorable to the petitioner.

Holland's national anthem contains a sentiment illustrative of their patriotic ambition to maintain the racial purity of the Dutch people, "Who Holland's blood feels nobly flow, from foreign tainture free." Twenty-six naturalization bills were recently enacted conferring citizenship on as many foreigners, mainly of German birth, who had been residents of Holland from twenty to forty years and this legislation precipitated a debate on "hyphenated Dutchmen" that almost disrupted the Cabinet. The hyphenated crisis in the United States was freely commented upon, and out of the discussion has arisen a new movement and a new organization.

Prominent Dutch statesmen have founded a society called, "De V. derlandsche Club" dedicated to patriotism. Its purposes are, "for stimulating and strengthening national self-respect and self-reliance." The preservation of national independence rather than the safeguarding of neutrality are declared to be "the chief aim of a wise and provident policy. The government's political skill and the country's means of defense are in themselves of small account if they are not upheld by a strong and self-asserting national spirit.

Can We Do Likewise?

THE building of permanent roads is a topic of perennial interest in Hawaii. The California State highway commission has just issued a report in which it is stated that 1320 miles of concrete and other permanent roads have been built at an overhead cost of 441 per cent. Will the time ever come when Hawaii can do likewise?

Under the State Highways Act of 1909, the State Highway Commission had built, up to April 15, 1916, 933 miles of concrete highway including three miles of concrete trestle over Yolo Basin at a cost of \$400,000, 129 miles of oiled macadam, thirty-three miles asphalt, had graded 395 miles more and had surveyed 2280 miles of road.

Town and cities have built their own sections. Bridges with twenty-one-foot roadways, mostly of concrete and capable of carrying a twenty-ton tractor, have been built by counties under the commission's plans and supervision. This has included the moving of 11,750,000 yards of earth and rock at 38 cents average, and the laying of 8,750,000 square yards of concrete pavement at 74 1/2 cents.

Permanence and low cost of maintenance have been considered more important than first cost. Ex-Governor Giffett said he expected the system of state highway trunk lines required by the State would cost over \$50,000,000; that the \$18,000,000 voted was simply to prove to the people their advantages.

Under the law, all books and papers pertaining to the work of the commission are at all times open to the inspection of "any citizen of the State."

A recently issued circular of the commission states that "out of every dollar of the \$16,119,583 expended to April 15, 1916, 87 1/2 cents went directly into the roads in materials bought at rock-bottom prices and contracts let under keen competition. The remaining 12 1/2 cents represents every other character of expenditure including costly preliminary surveys of mountain laterals," an engineer inspector on every job, drafting and engineer's assistants, clerical force, commission attorney and secretary, office rent, drafting work in advance of contracts, equipment and stores on hand, etc., etc.

The commission furnishes materials to contractors to insure honest composition, to eliminate contractors' profits on materials, to get the benefit of purchasing in such large quantities, and to secure a half freight rate agreement with the railroads.

The inspection to insure honest work by contractors after honest materials have been furnished by the State, is done by a resident engineer on every job; and is very expensive, but is considered justified in view of future maintenance costs.

Permanent roads can never be built in Hawaii until our citizens decide to take the road question out of politics and make it a business proposition. "Taking the roads out of politics" means at the top as well as at the bottom. It means reduction of overhead costs to a legitimate basis, and such supervision as will ensure one hundred cents worth of honest work for every dollar expended.

Progress In Preparedness

AN encouraging report of progress has been made by the committee on industrial preparedness of the naval consulting board, which has for some time been engaged in the work of planning to coordinate the industrial resources of the country for defense. With a volunteer unpaid organization of business men and engineers, the committee has been actively at work for three months after an interval of preliminary planning. As a result an inventory is being made of thirty thousand manufacturing concerns in the United States doing a business of over \$100,000 a year, to say nothing of many smaller plants, with equipment peculiarly suited to turn out material for the fighting line. Only a few business men have refused to give the information desired by the committee, usually to yield on a fuller explanation of the committee's purpose and the country's need.

While Chairman Coffin of the committee has been exerting pressure to hasten the progress of the work, five officers of the regular army, two of them members of the general staff, have been detailed by the secretary of war to the committee's headquarters in New York to aid in expediting the project and to secure for the government such immediate benefit as can be derived from the large amount of data already obtained. Meanwhile, legislation is being formulated in congress to enable the committee's program to be carried out. The committee is engaged in a work which recent experience abroad has shown to be indispensable.

Bradstreet's is running a double column advertisement, "10,000 vacations wanted," on behalf of the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor. The appeal is made to Wall Street to send that number of little children and their mothers, quarantined in the stifling tenements of the great city, to Sea Breeze, as the best way to combat infantile paralysis. The best thing about it that all Wall Street has joined in the movement, and is doing it. The association has had tens of thousands of dollars placed at its disposal by the men down in the financial district.

If a real motorcycle endurance test is desired the supervisors might rope off Kalakaua avenue and offer a cash prize of one thousand dollars to the machine that made the round trip from John Ena road to the Moana, say five times, with its rider sane at the close of the race. This would be a terrible handicap but the sport would not cost the city a cent. It can not be did.

BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

Judge Ashford yesterday overruled the demurrer in the case of R. W. Holt against C. J. Wheeler and gave the latter ten days within which to answer.

The trial of the divorce suit of Mrs. Julia Pua against William Pua was set by Judge Ashford yesterday for two o'clock the afternoon of September 5.

Under bond of \$25,000, the Hawaiian Trust Company, administrator, was authorized by Judge Ashford yesterday to sell land of the estate of Charles Wallace Booth, deceased. The sale will be made at public auction, to the highest bidder.

William Reed, of Queens, near Richards street, died in the Queen's Hospital yesterday morning and was buried during the afternoon in the Loch View cemetery, Pearl City. Reed was unmarried, a mechanic, thirty-seven years old and a native of Atlanta, Georgia.

Nomination papers for the house of representatives were received in the office of the Secretary of Hawaii yesterday from D. K. Kaupiko of Kaneohe, and H. L. Kawakawa of Kaneohe, Hawaii, Home Ruler. Both have been members of the lower house in the territorial legislature.

In the divorce case of Arthur J. Freitas against Mrs. Adelaide Silva Freitas the libelers appeared before Judge Ashford yesterday and testified in the second hearing had in the case. She sought to intimate that her relations had been with one Freddie Franks, the intimacy between the latter and her had been encouraged by her husband. Further trial of the case will be resumed on Tuesday afternoon of next week.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

The funeral of the late Theodore H. Kiesel was held yesterday afternoon at Laie, this island, the interment being in the Lanihalea cemetery.

Lincy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Kiesel, of 428 Waiwale road, Palama, died on Friday and was buried yesterday in the Kawaiahae cemetery. The child was two months and twenty-six days old.

Frank John Untermyer, a seaman residing at 1362C Beretania street was naturalized in the federal court yesterday as an American citizen. Untermyer was born in Stettin, Germany, on September 13, 1881.

Attorney Howard L. Grace was appointed by Judge Ashford yesterday as master of the estate of H. M. von Holt, trustee of the Trust Estate of James Gay, deceased.

The first annual accounts of H. M. von Holt, trustee of the Trust Estate of Geoffrey Rhoades, deceased, were received yesterday by Judge Ashford to Attorney Charles S. Davis, as master, for examination and report.

Agnes, the six-day-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Souza, of Auwahi Drive, died on Sunday and was buried yesterday in the Catholic cemetery, King street.

Work on the improvements of the Round Top forest reserve will be started by the department of public works some time this week. Of the present plans are carried out.

Jean, the little week-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Coker, of Lewis street, near Wilbur avenue, Punahoa, died and was buried Sunday in the Nuuanu cemetery.

F. J. Lowrey, Frank C. Atherton, Dr. R. D. Williams, D. L. Witherton and E. T. Chase have been named as a committee to secure a pastor and associate pastor for Central Union Church.

All the Catholic schools in the Territory will reopen for the fall term next Tuesday morning, September 5. The government and other private schools will reopen on Monday, September 11.

Rev. Father Reginald Yeendoom and Troop 2 of the Catholic Boy Scouts, who have been camping at Heaia, this island, since last week, will return to the city tomorrow afternoon, by way of the Pali.

Ed J. Crawford, who is a candidate seeking return to the local house of representatives, is of the opinion that Delegate J. K. Kahanamoku will have no opposition in the Republican ranks this year for re-election.

Harmony Chapter No. 4 order Eastern Star held special meeting this evening at eight o'clock. Some important business regarding the Morris celebration is to be transacted and all members are requested to attend.

The defense was on yesterday in Judge Ashford's court in the case of the Waianae Company against Kaiwalei (w.), an action to quiet title, there being many country witnesses in attendance. The trial will be resumed at eight-thirty this morning.

The Hawaiian Band will play at the arrival of the Wilhelmshafen, coming from San Francisco in honor of the visiting mainland swimmers. At seven-thirty tonight the band will give a public concert in Kaimukuu Park, corner of Fort and School streets.

The papers in the divorce case of Mrs. Emily Kekipi against John K. Kekipi, filed yesterday, were returned shortly afterwards from service on the libelers. Nonsupport is charged, although it is alleged that Kekipi gets two dollars a day with the Inter Island Steam Navigation Company. The couple were married in Kaneohe, this island, on July 19, 1903, and have five children.

RESIDENCE IN PHILIPPINES DOES NOT COUNT HERE

Justice Vaughan held yesterday in the federal court that residence in the Philippine Islands does not constitute residence in the United States. This ruling was handed down in the matter of the petition for naturalization of Edward Desnoeue, local manager of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company. Mr. Desnoeue lived a portion of the required five years in the Philippines, although he has been a resident of the United States, otherwise, for twenty years. The petition will remain in abeyance until such time as Mr. Desnoeue has lived continuously for five years on real American soil—such as Hawaii, for instance, where he now resides.

PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

Mrs. A. M. Wilson of Weikese, Hilo, Hawaii, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. William James Sanborn, of 734 Mohana street, Kalihii, welcomed at their home last Wednesday the arrival of a little baby girl.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Robert Taylor, customs inspector-in-charge, is reported ill at her home, due to which Test Mr. Taylor has been absent from his desk the past two days.

R. Wakabayashi, transferred here from the Sumitomo Bank of Osaka, Japan, to become assistant to Manager Kawakatsu, arrived in the Nippon Maru yesterday from the Orient.

Mrs. Lano, wife of James P. Lano, chief sugar boiler of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company at Palaha, Kaneohe, Hawaii, was an arrival in the Mauna Loa yesterday from the Big Island and expects to remain here four weeks.

Attorney Charles F. Peterson has returned from a short visit to Maui. He reports that he found Wailuku grown to an extent he had not realized until he looked around and noted the improvements.

Lieut. Harry Pfeil, First Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pfeil, of Schofield Barracks, welcomed on Tuesday at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, the arrival of a baby daughter, who has been named Virginia.

Ralph P. Quarles, Jr., son of Associate Justice Quarles of the supreme court, left in the Matsonia on Wednesday for the mainland. He will resume his studies at The Citadel, a military school of Charleston, South Carolina.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

Mrs. A. C. M. Rash has gone to Kauai, where she expects to remain six weeks.

M. W. Allen of Berkeley, California, is here to become professor of mathematics in the Honolulu Military Academy, Kaimuki.

Attorney Joseph G. Pratt, manager of the new People's Bank in Hilo, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon to his home in the Big Island.

Among passengers in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon for Lahaina, Maui, were L. Weinheimer, M. D. Monsarrat, James Scott, W. C. Gray and G. F. Wright.

On business of the People's Bank of Hilo, M. de P. Spinola was an arrival yesterday morning and left in the Mauna Kea during the afternoon for his Big Island home.

Rosendo Rosa and Miss Demetria Jones were married in the Catholic Mission yesterday by Rev. Father Rodriguez Franks, the witnesses being Juan Gonzalez and Juan Velez.

Mrs. J. K. Kula and daughter, Miss Hope Lythe, Mrs. Abernigh and son, Mrs. Jules and son and Mr. and Mrs. A. Rodriguez were arrivals in the Maui yesterday morning from Kauai.

Sisters Flavianna and Ludvina were passengers in the Mauna Kea yesterday for Hilo. The former will return to her duties in the Catholic Girls' School, while the latter will become attached to the nurse staff of the Hilo Hospital.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)

William P. Jarrett, high sheriff, has returned from an official visit to the territorial prison camps in the Big Island.

A little baby daughter arrived yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer T. Winant, 2361 East Maunaloa road.

R. P. Spaulding, P. A. Gorman, Thomas Here, Frank Broadbent and W. T. Frost left in the Maui last night for Kauai.

Mr. and Mrs. John Exell Baker of 715 Paulealo road, Kalihii, welcomed at their home on Saturday the advent of a young son.

A little son, Irving Bud, was born last Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. William I. Maby of the McInerney Tract, off School street, Kalihii.

David Kalaokalani, city clerk, who was ill for some weeks past, has recovered completely and yesterday was at his office desk in the city hall.

Henry Bindi, who has been home for his summer vacation, will leave in the Lurline at noon today for San Francisco, to resume his studies at Berkeley.

Governor Pinkham has been ill for several days, and is taking the rest insisted upon by his physician. He is keeping in touch with his office by telephone.

Among those who left in the Maui last night for Kauai were Mrs. J. H. Coney and two children, Mrs. F. Deibert, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hills and Miss J. Smith.

Attorney Paul R. Bartlett, who was in Hilo attending to legal matters before the East Hawaii tax appeal board, returned to Honolulu Sunday in the Matsonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Afong of 3688 Nuuanu avenue welcomed the arrival yesterday of a little baby daughter at their home in the Peninsula, Pearl City.

Arthur Restarick, who has succeeded Charles M. Hite as second clerk in Judge Whitney's division of the local circuit court, will begin his new duties next Friday morning.

William M. McQuaid, manager of the Kona Development Company, who has been in the city a number of days, returns at noon today in the Mauna Loa to his Big Island home.

Senator H. A. Baldwin, Ben Vickers, Hugh Howell, William Thompson, J. W. A. A. P. H. M. Blowers and H. U. Hume were among those leaving in the Claudine last night for Maui.

Bishop Restarick, who has been on Maui the past few days visiting the Episcopal churches in the Valley Islands, is expected to return to Honolulu in the Mauna Kea this morning.

A little baby son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Wolter of 803 Young street. He has been named after the father and paternal grandfather, Col. Edward H. F. Wolter.

Frank F. Brance, assistant cashier of the Honolulu Gas Company, left in the Claudine last night for Maui, where he will spend his annual vacation. Mr. Brance expects to be away two weeks.

CARGO AND MAELS

TAKEN BY BRITISH

Spanish Mail Steamer Forced To Discharge Freight For Manila At Singapore

Cargo and mail destined to Manila was removed from the Spanish Mail steamer C. de Elzaguirre by British authorities at Singapore, according to mail despatches from Manila, where the vessel arrived July 18 from Spain via Port Said, Colombo and Singapore. This is the third recent seizure of Manila cargo at the Straits, the other vessels having been the British steamer Chinese Prince, bound from New York to Manila, from which 2016 packages were removed at Penang, and the Spanish Mail steamer Fernando Poo, bound from Spain to Manila, which had to discharge an entire shipment at Singapore, as previously published here.

Ground of removal was enemy character of the cargo. All vessels were bound from one neutral port to another and two of the vessels were flying a neutral flag, that of Spain.

Six packages of registered mail were missing, from the Elzaguirre's pouches, the Manila postal authorities said.

Had To Take Coal

Captain Luxuranga of the Elzaguirre testified at Manila, in a hearing before customs authorities, that it was absolutely necessary for him to take bunkers at Singapore, as he had only eighty-three tons and needed 350 or 400 more to make Manila. Upon applying to the British authorities for coal, he was advised that cargo would have to be landed for examination, and 528 packages were seized when it was landed. He was of the opinion that there would have been confiscation had he not taken coal.

British regulations provide that vessels carrying enemy cargo may not receive bunkers at British ports, so that vessels that do have cargo classed as "enemy" are forced to discharge it before taking coal.

Cargo for other Oriental ports also was taken. All freight consigned to order on the manifest was taken. It made no difference whether the goods were intended for Shanghai, Hongkong or Manila, the directions being that all cargo consigned to order be discharged. Shanghai Goods Seized

Among the cargo taken was the following:—

Five hundred cases Carabana water consigned to Santos and Jahrling, Manila.

Five cases medicines consigned to the same firm.

One case books and private property consigned to J. M. Miller, Manila.

Ten half barrels and twelve quarter barrels of wine consigned to Leopoldo Gutierrez, Manila.

One hundred and one cases of wine consigned to Shanghai Export and Import Company, Shanghai.

Eight cases imitation raffron consigned to Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong.

All of these goods appeared on the manifest, consigned to order, though the individual bills of lading show the consignees.

Protests were made to the Spanish consul at Singapore as to the cargo and mail seizure, and to the American consul as to the mail.

Mail Was Demanded

The captain said that he had received an order from the British authorities upon arrival in Singapore demanding delivery of mails, and six sacks of flour mail forty-nine of Manila and 204 loose letters from Barcelona and other Spanish ports were taken. When the mails were returned to the vessel the British answered a question as to whether any mail had been taken with the statement that the pouches were being returned "in the same condition as before," except that loose letters had been placed in the sacks. How many unregistered letters were taken was not known.

Three days' delay was caused by the tampering with mails and cargo. Heretofore Hongkong and Singapore have censored registered and unregistered Manila mail, taken from transhipped despatches, but generally have forwarded it after a delay of two or three weeks.

No fine was imposed upon the steamer at Manila, a decision of Collector of Customs J. S. Stanley relieving her of all responsibility for non-delivery of the merchandise. Manila postal authorities believed that the Spanish government would have to protest the mail seizure.

Attorneys for the Prince line have appealed to the court for review of the fine of pesos 50,450 against the Chinese Prince.

MONSTER PAPAIA IS GROWN UPON MAUI

J. M. Hennessey, of Pukoo, Moikoi, has produced what he believes is the largest papaia ever grown in the islands, and now is growing another that he expects to win first prize in the Maui county fair. The present specimen, taken to Wailuku last week by D. H. Jase and placed on exhibition, weighs seventeen pounds and a half; is twenty inches long and has a girth of thirty inches. Hennessey is quoted as saying he has grown ever larger ones and is convinced he can do it again.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

AMERICAN INVENTS

NEW DEADLY TYPE OF LIQUID FLAME

Oahu Garrison Officers Interested In Experiments Made At Frankford Arsenal

MAY MIX POISON GASES BEFORE LIBERATING FUMES

Can Be Handled With Perfect Safety; Britain Wishes To Purchase

Army ordnance experts are making thorough tests at the Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia, to secure for the army a new type of liquid fire for use in war. The general use of this means of warfare in the present European war by both the Central Powers and the Allies and the remarkable development that has been made both in production and control since the Germans first used it against the British attacks at Ypres has convinced the American ordnance experts that liquid fire and gas attacks will have a prominent place in the next war and that the United States must be prepared along these lines.

The new type of liquid fire which is being tested by direction of General Crozier, chief of ordnance, is the invention of Julius Dolges, a Philadelphia chemist, and is said to surpass in destructiveness anything that has been used in Europe to date. So satisfactory have been the tests thus far made at the arsenal that the ordnance officers are preparing the ground for more extensive experiments at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground in the coming month.

Safe to Handle

A report of the experiment just received here says that the Dolges invention is as nearly safe to the men handling it as can be desired, and can be turned on the enemy in the form of liquid fire that cannot be extinguished and will continue to burn for days. It can be employed as a cloud of heavy, dense smoke that affects the lungs and causes those who inhale it to cough, as it can be combined with chlorine or cyanide and result in terrible devastation to an enemy while remaining safe to the troops handling it.

The report further says: "While liquid fire, in the form of a stream of burning petroleum or petroleum derivatives, has been employed in Europe, it has never been used to combine poisons with it, because the fire heats them to such an extent that they immediately assume the form of gas and are as dangerous to the men handling them as to the enemy. Dolges' liquid fire is in the form of a heavy liquid which can be mixed and combined with poisons and then kept in containers until wanted for use, provided the containers are airtight. It can readily be shot through a hose under air pressure.

Control Is Perfect

"In preparing the mixture it can be controlled so that it will not ignite until a given period has elapsed, and this period can be so regulated that it can be poured or shot out and will dry without showing any more signs of activity than water. The period of inactivity after it reaches the air can be regulated to any length of time from a few seconds to days.

"At the time set for the explosion it will flame up, give off a heavy cloud of smoke which floats along at a height of twenty feet or more, and the wind has little influence in carrying it away. Even after the flame has died out, the least action will cause it to flame up again.

Will Burn on Water

"Another feature is that it will burn on water, and tanks for carrying it in aeroplanes or dirigibles have been prepared. The tanks for this purpose are so prepared that they also contain compressed air compartments, and turning a valve faucet releases the mixture in the form of a spray or stream.

"According to the plans of the inventor, it can be used not only against troops, but naval vessels as well. An aeroplane flying over the fleet could turn vast quantities of it on to the vessels and the waters surrounding them, and it sufficient fall on the deck of a battleship the effects would be disastrous, as it will melt metal."

A number of private tests had been held in the vicinity of Philadelphia before the United States Government was asked to test it, and several hundred citizens of Frankford are complained to the municipal authorities that the experiments have set them coughing and made them weep copiously for a number of days and have requested that the experiments be stopped there.

The ordnance officers believe that the claims of the inventor are reasonable and that the invention is entirely practical. The cost is reported to be relatively very small, as it can be prepared for the cost of twenty-five cents a gallon. Representatives of the British Government have offered Mr. Dolges a half million dollars for the exclusive rights to his invention.

SMALLPOX SUSPECTED

AMONG MAUI PRISONERS

A suspected case of smallpox among the prison laborers, and consequent cessation of the entire gang by county authorities has checked temporarily the improvement of the roads in the Kula district of Maui. Dr. C. P. Durney, though not positive that the case is smallpox, has ordered the patient, a Filipino, in isolation, together with another convict who has had the disease.